activities involving hazardous substances and processes which have the potential to result in major accidents. The Project is in operation since December, 1986 and will have a duration of three years and one month. Under this Project, 259 major accident hazard factories have been identified in the nine participating States. Forty-four substances presenting major accident hazards have also been identified.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम के संबंध में लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन

2824. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के भूमि विकास कार्यालय और दिल्ली नगर निगम के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए नवीनतम प्रतिवेदन के पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ख) नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रतिवेदन के प्रत्येक तथ्य के संबंध में विभाग द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Audit Report on Rural development schemes in Bihar

2825. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has pointed out the failures of the Government of Bihar in implementing various rural development schemes; and

(b) if so, whether any action has since been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bihar.

Increase in Prices of Aluminium

2826. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the prices of Aluminium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ex-factory average sale price of Aluminium has been revised from Rs. 25,309 to Rs. 29,749 per tonne effective from 18th November, 1988. The increase in price is mainly due to escalations in power tariff including imminent increases, and providing an element for modernisation, energy conservation, diversification, technology upgradation and improvement in the efficiency of production or quality of aluminium metal and its products.

New Programmes under Employment Generation Schemes in Rural Areas

2827. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the employment generation schemes launched in rural areas;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether as a result of the above assessment it is proposed to modify

the employment generation programmes in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the new programmes being launched or proposed to be launched in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme has been evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Evaluation studies have also been conducted through some of the other reputed institutions/organisations. A summary of the findings thereof is enclosed in the statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Based on the results of the evaluation studies, concurrent evaluation launched in November, 1987 and the deficiencies observed through visits etc. of officers from the Centre, steps have been taken to restructure the rural employment programmes.

(d) A statement-II indicating the proposed changes to be brought out in implementation of these programmes is enclosed (See below).

Statement-I

The main findings of the Evaluation Studies conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and through other institutions are as under:—

(i) Socio-economic profiles of the selected beneficiaries indicate that 44 per cent were agricultural labourers, 29 per cent were non-agricultural labourers, 8 per cent were farmers, 6 per cent marginal farmers and remaining 13 per cent engaged in other occupation. Of the total samples, 49 per cent were SCs/STs, 20 per cent were belonging to other classes women accounted for 17 per cent. The socio-economic Status of the beneficiaries indicate that benefits of the Programme were by and large going to the categories for whom the programme is intended.

(ii) 87 per cent of the beneficiaries got work within their villages and 9 per cent got both inside and outside village. 4 per cent got only outside their villages and some of them required to walk a distance of 4-5 km.

(iii) As revealed by the studies, the predominent sources of employment for the beneficiaries were non-NREP works. Thus NREP had in general some supplementary and additional employment opportunities. The volume of employment opportunities made available to NREP workers varied widely and even between the selected districts within the States.

(iv) The average share of employment under NREP during 1982-83 for sample house hold was 21.6 per cent.

(v) Considering the focus of NREP being of providing additional employment in rural areas mainly during the lean months of the year, it would be reasonably concluded that the works under the Programme by and large were meeting the objectives.

(vi) About 80 per cent of the total employment under NREP during 1982-83 was shared by SC/ST and backward classes who accounted for 70 per cent of the sample size.

(vii) Construction of rural roads was taken-up predominantly in the sample village.

(viii) Wages paid under NREP by and large were in accordance with the minimum agricultural wage rates fixed by the State or by district administration.

(ix) In all the selected States there was an increase in total wage

income of beneficiaries as compared to the years prior to NREP.

(x) Wage income from NREP was 23 per cent of the average wage income of the household.

As against the above, the studies have also highlighted certain areas of concerned which are as under:—

(i) No proper arrangement exists for the maintenance of reports and no special efforts have been made to build up necessary statistical data. Even available statistical information is not put up to use for proper planning at the district and State level.

(ii) In 1981-82 except Gujarat and Rajasthan none of the selected States prepared shelf-of-projects.

(iii) No proper priority is accorded in identification of the works under the Programme.

(iv) Involvement of beneficiaries in Planning and selection of the projects was minimal.

(v) BDOs and VLWs do not play any significant role in disseminating information about NREP.

(vi) Sixty per cent of the sample beneficiaries came to know about NREP works through Panchayats and 30 per cent through friends.

(vii) The scheme benefitting SCs/STs were not taken up by most of the selected States at least in the initial year of the Programme.

Statement-II

1. Both NREP and RLEGP may be merged into a single employment programme with the Centre and State sharing the financial burden in the ratio of 75:25.

2. 80 per cent of the Central assistance may be directly released to the DRDAs or Zila Parishads.

3. 20 per cent of the balance Central assistance may be retained by the Central Government to meet the requirements of certain problem areas which are found to be inadequately served, to provide innovative programme of a significant size or assist inter-district projects. Such additional assistance be sanctioned on project basis and the powers of sanction be with the Central Government.

4. DRDA will be fully authorised to sanction schemes to utilise the funds made available to them.

5. The Million Wells Scheme and the Indira Awaas Yojana should continue to be operated as the first charge on the funds on rural development programmes considering them as sub-schemes.

6. From the balance of the funds:—

(a) a minimum of 35 per cent of the funds under NREP/RLEGP should be ear-marked for taking up economically productive activities which include soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, flood protection, water harvesting structures, watershed development, creation of infrastructure support for IRDP programmes like sericulture, pisciculture and other programmes which tie-up with IRDP.

(b) 25 per cent of funds should continued to be ear-marked for social forestry activities subject to the condition that only such schemes where the poor have access to the plantation will be taken up under this sector.

(c) 10 per cent of the funds earmarked for schemes benefitting individuals SCs/STs should be used only for economically productive projects and the ear-marking should be increased to 20 per cent after the completion of Million Wells Scheme.

7. Department of Rural Development is also pursuing the idea of release of

funds for employment programmes directly to the DRDAs with the State Governments releasing their share to the DRDAs and is also exhorting the States for de-centralisation of the planning and implementation of the scheme to block and panchayat level gradually.

8. Department of Rural Development is also seeking authorisation for processing proposals for Employment Guarantee Scheme for special areas provided State Government is willing to mobilise additional resources over and above the commitment made by the State Government in the State Plan and with a wage rate not exceeding Rs. 10 per day.

फसल बीमा योजना की इकाई का आकार कम करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त अनुरोध

2828. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से फसल बीमा योजना में संशोधन करने का कोई अनुरोध किया है जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि पंचायत द्वारा फसल का बीमा गांव को एक इकाई मानकर किया जाये, न कि विकास खंड को एक इकाई मानकर; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय प्रशासन की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बृहत्त फसल बीमा योजना में पहले ही यह व्यवस्था है कि फसल बीमे का इकाई क्षेत्र एक जिला/तहसील/तालुका ब्लाक अथवा अन्य छोटा समीपस्थ क्षेत्र हो बशर्ते राज्य सरकार के पास गेहूं और धान के पिछले तीन वर्षों के और कपासों, तिलहनों तथा दलहनों के पिछले पांच वर्षों के उपज संबंधी आंकड़े संबंधित इकाई क्षेत्र के लिए उपलब्ध हों और बृहत्त फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल की गई प्रत्येक फसल के ऐसे प्रत्यक क्षेत्र में हरेक मौसम के समाप्त होने पर फसल कटाई के कम से कम 16 प्रयोग करना संभव हो ।

Projection of housing schemes through Media

2829. SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the various housing schemes in Delhi that are projected through media every day;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued for the issuance of a scheme;

(c) what protection is extended to a person who invests all his hard-earned savings as in the case of Chit Funds to get a roof over his head; and

(d) if no. protection is extended, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The issues raised in the Question have wide policy and legal implications. These will be considered and suitable decisions taken in due course.

Recruitment rules for the post of Financial Adviser in DDA

2830. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per recruitment rules approved by Standing Committee of DDA for the post of Financial Adviser in DDA, the post is to be filled up from deputation only;